



Select Poetry.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

The times! the times! alas! the times
Are getting worse than ever;
The good old ways our fathers trod
Shall grace their children never;
The homely hearth of honest mirth,
The traces of their plough,
The places of their worshipping
Are all forgotten now.

Farewell the farmer's honest looks
And independent mien;
The tassel of his waving corn,
The blossoms of the bean,
The turnip-top and pumpkin-vine,
The produce of his soil,
Have given place to flower pots
And plants of foreign soil.

Farewell the pleasant husking night,
Is merry and the
When Indian pudding smok'd beside
The giant pot of beans,
When lasses joined the social band,
Nor once affected to pay,
But gave a pretty cheek to kiss
For every crimson ear.

Affected modesty was not
The test of virtue then,
And few took pains to swoon away
At sight of ugly men,
For well they knew the purity
Which woman's life should own,
Depends not on appearances
But on the heart alone.

Farewell the days of buoyancy,
The openness of youth,
The confidence of kindly hearts,
The consciousness of truth,
The natural tone of sympathy,
The language of the heart,
Now curbed by passion's tyranny,
Or turned aside by art.

Farewell, the jovial quitting-match,
The song and merry play,
The whirling of the pewee plate,
The mimic marriage brought about
By leaping o'er the broom,
The good old play of blind man's buff,
The laugh that shook the room.

Farewell, the days of industry,
The time has glided by,
When pretty hands were prettiest
At making pudding-rolls;
Then waiting-maids we needed not,
And morning brought along
The music of the spinning-wheel,
And milk-maid's careless song.

Popular Tales.

Katie North's Elopement.

By HENRY W. L.

Katie North was an angling, but flying, like Icarus, too near the sun, her fragile wings melted away from her shoulders and she gravitated earthward. No other supposition to account for her appearance here below would satisfy the beholder, unless it were one involving the nebula theory. She seemed impalpable, intangible; there was nothing gross, nothing "of the earth, earthly." Her light feet scarce touched the ground, and she seemed to float along—an airy, unsubstantial mass of curls, smiles and white muslin. Her eyes retained the color caught in heaven—cloudless sapphires. Her hair was printed with the golden sunset; each instant changing to some new shade still more beautiful than the last. But, withal, Katie had some human attributes. She had an imperious little will of her own, because it had never been thwarted. Carressed and petted by her doting father from babyhood up, she had never known restraint or endured the pain of having the wish ungratified. A grievous lack on her sunny face had ever been potent to banish parental frowns, and she lived on, through the summer of childhood, the happy careless songbird that fears not or knows not the coming winter, and burdens not its lays with prophetic sadness.

In one other respect Katie manifested a very human tendency. She had a great admiration for handsome young fellows with glossy moustaches; an admiration which gave her father some uneasiness, for he was anxious to have his daughter comfortably married and occupying a respectable position in society; and he knew that, as a rule, handsome young men are not so well-to-do, so "solid," as uglier and older men. This rule can only be accounted for by the great law of compensation. Beauty, genius and wealth are seldom united in the same person. Every blessing has its offset; every charm is matched by some unpleasant quality or condition. Youth and poverty, age and wealth, beauty and simplicity, genius and ugliness, are oftentimes paired with each other.

Mr. North had taken note of his daughter's unwelcome disposition, her uncalculating nature, her preference of youth, beauty, and rage (metaphorically speaking), to age, ugliness, and wealth, and it troubled him not a little. He loved Katie and could not command, while wise counsel as to matches, with illusions to certain middle-aged and "solid" men, was thrown away on her. She could not understand, and was obstinate. Knowing nothing of the intricate machinery by which greenbacks are manufactured, nor of the trouble and application necessary to success in business, she imagined money was one of the most plentiful things in the world, and agreeable qualities the most scarce. She continued to throw her smiles away upon handsome young men, and to pout her pretty lips at the heavy suitors introduced by her father. In this dilemma *pater familias* determined to resort to strategy.

The son of an old friend had lately returned from Europe. He was wealthy, intelligent, distinguished-looking, and of polished manners, and Mr. North set his heart on having him for a son-in-law. He knew that Katie could have but two objec-

tions to this lover; he was over thirty and wealthy. To remove one of these objections, Mr. North resolved that Arthur Langdon should play the part of a "poor young man," while he himself would enact the purse-proud, indignant parent. It was almost certain, in such case, that Katie would fall desperately in love with her father's choice, if she could overlook his advanced age. Mr. Langdon, therefore, was invited to the house and prevailed upon, as a joke, to appear before Katie as one of her father's clerks.

At dinner time that day Mr. North informed Katie that one of his clerks would call on him in the evening in relation to business, and that he preferred she would absent herself from the parlor on that occasion. "He is what you school girls call a fascinating man, and I have no desire that my daughter should be fascinated by a poor, beggarly clerk!"

And Mr. North rose grandly, and turned away in order that Katie might not see the twinkle in his eye, which her rebellious pout had brought there. Miss Katie had intended to visit a dear friend that evening, but now she determined to postpone the visit in order to catch a glimpse of this dangerous clerk.

That evening Mr. Langdon came. Katie saw him as he ascended the steps, and was pleased with his appearance, and determined to see more of him. He was ushered into the parlor, and was soon engaged with his host in a pleasant conversation, when the door suddenly opened and the dutiful daughter entered as if unconscious of the presence of a stranger. When she saw Mr. Langdon she started as though she would retreat, but her father caught her in and introduced her in a stiff, ungracious manner to his guest.

"My daughter, Mr. Langdon," and then sat down, as if annoyed at the interruption.

Katie bowed and took a seat. Langdon started by such a vision of loveliness, was dumb for a moment, then rising gracefully he made his most elaborate salutation, and in spite of the old gentleman's frowns, was soon engaged in a sparkling interchange of thought with the fair daughter. Arthur was as agreeable as he knew how to be, and Katie was charmed with him, as she predetermined to be. All went merry as a marriage bell, until Mr. North, thinking matters had gone quite far enough for a favorable first impression, hemmed, hawed, consulted his watch, and finally remarked:—

"Mr. Langdon and I have much to say to each other. Katie have you ordered breakfast?"

Langdon looked sad. Katie pouted; but she took the hint and withdrew. The fascinating clerk held the door for her, and, as he bade her good-evening, he gave her a look which haunted her dreams. Katie was smitten, and Langdon was no less so. The old gentleman's talk about business seemed insipid, and Arthur soon took his leave. His calls were frequent after that, and while Katie wondered why her father should tolerate his presence, she became more and more entangled in the silken meshes of love. Langdon finally declared the state of his feelings, to Mr. North, and requested him to become his father-in-law. His suit was gladly accepted, but he was told that his success depended upon his maintaining the character of a remarkable genius in romantic poverty. He accepted the situation, and went many times to see Katie when her father was out. They soon plighted undying faith to each other. Langdon painted the picture of a pretty cottage, where love should be the household deity, in colors as bright as Claude Melotte employed to decorate his castle by the lake of Como, and Katie vowed to wed with him and no other, with or without parental consent or blessing.

But how was the matter to be broached to the stern father? Arthur shrank from the insulting answer to be anticipated, and Katie, while she feared, clung still closer to her adored one. Their anxiety on this point was destined to be relieved in a very disagreeable manner. One evening, as they were sitting in rather close proximity in the parlor, the door suddenly opened, and in stalked the cruel parent with most furious mien.

"What means this?" he cried, frowning savagely.

"It means that I love!"

"Fiddlesticks!"

"No, sir; your daughter."

"Really, Mr. Langdon, you are modest; I had not expected this honor. The high alliance you proffer is duly appreciated; but allow me to bid you good-night."

"My poverty is a crime in your eyes, but your daughter has a nobler vision," said Arthur, striking a dramatic attitude. I understand you, sir, and will take my departure."

So saying, he seized Katie's hand for a moment, and darted from the house.

Katie was sent crying to bed, and more deeply in love than ever with her beloved Arthur. The next day she received a note through a confidential channel, appointing an interview. Loving, but disobedient Miss Katie, met him as desired, and they had many similar stolen interviews afterwards, until at last it was agreed that they would elope, and trust to receive papa's forgiveness when all was over. Arthur said he could take her to his aunt's house, where the ceremony could be performed, and so the time was appointed and everything arranged.

That day Katie was more than ever tender to her old father, who seemed in extremely good humor. She penned a little penitential note and left it on her father's table, and, as evening approached, she arrayed herself, and, fearful and trembling,

hastened to the rendezvous. Arthur was there with a carriage, in which he placed her, and she was whisked rapidly away. They stopped in front of a splendid mansion, which was brilliantly illuminated as if for some great occasion. Into this Arthur led her half bewildered, and presented her to an elegant lady, his aunt, who took her up stairs to a private room, and calmed her fears, decked her for her bridal.

When all was ready, Arthur led her into the parlor, where was the clergyman and a small company, at which the bride hardly glanced. The marriage service was soon ended, and Katie felt herself receiving innumerable kisses and good wishes, and then she felt her father's hand, and heard her father's voice, and saw her father's smiling face.

"Well, Katie, you have married your choice in spite of your father; but I forgive you, and give you my blessings."

"My dear little wife, can you not welcome your father to your new home?" laughed Arthur.

"My home!" said Katie completely bewildered. "I thought—"

"You thought," interrupted her father, laughing heartily "that it was to be a small cottage with a leaky roof, but it ends happily, after all, like a thrilling novel. The poor young lover has not been left a large fortune by a rich East India uncle, but he has a fortune of his own, which is just as well."

"Forgive me, Katie, for this deception, and it shall be the last," pleaded Arthur. "This is my house, and you are its mistress. I am not poor, but I hope you will love me as well as if I were."

Katie wisely concluded to forgive her father and husband the deception they had practised, and finally became as happy a woman as the unfortunate wife of a wealthy man can reasonably hope to be.

Anecdote of Webster.

Daniel Webster was a firm believer in Divine revelation, and a close student of its sacred pages. On one occasion, a small company of select friends spent an evening at his house. Tea over, the Bible, and the relative beauties of its several parts, became the topic of conversation. Each one of the guests had preference. When the turn came to Webster, he said: "The master-piece of the New Testament, of course, is the Sermon on the Mount. That has no rival, no equal. As to the Old Testament writings, my favorite book is that of Habakkuk, and my favorite verse, chapter iii, 17-18: 'Although the fig-tree shall blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vine—the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat—the flock shall be cut off, and there shall be no herd in the stall—yet, will I rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of my salvation.'"

"I regard as one of the most sublime passages of inspired literature. And often have I wondered, that some artist, equal to the task, has not selected the prophet and his scene of desolation as the subject of a painting." "When in Paris, some years ago," continued Mr. Webster, "I received an account of a French infidel, who happened to find in a drawer of his library some stray leaves of an unknown volume. Although in the constant habit of denouncing the Bible, like most infidel writers, he had never read any part of it. These fugitive leaves contained the above prayer of Habakkuk. Being a man of fanciful taste, he was captivated with its poetic beauty, and hastened to the club-house, to announce the discovery to his associates. Of course, they were anxious to know the name of the gifted author, to which inquiries the elated infidel replied: 'A writer by the name of HABAKKUK, of course a Frenchman!' Judge of the infidel's surprise, when informed that the passage he was so enthusiastically admiring was not produced by one of his own class of so called Free-Thinkers, but was penned by one of God's ancient prophets, and was contained in that much despised book the Bible."—*Lutheran Observer.*

Moose Hunting in Canada.

The chase of the moose deer, or "cariboo," in the forests and plains of British America, especially in New Brunswick and Lower Canada, is one of those manly sports which beguile the long winter of that region, and call into exercise the spirit of adventure, the courage, skill, and fortitude of its ardent votaries among the colonial population. The noble animal in question, sometimes called the American elk, is rather larger than a horse; it has a short, thick neck, which, as well as the withers, is clothed with a heavy mane; the head, which is very long and narrow, bears a huge pair of horns, often six feet wide, and weighing fifty or sixty pounds; and its throat is attached to a poulchous gland, which gives it rather a peculiar aspect. Its tail is but four inches in length. Though it never gallops, but strides or stalks along, holding its nose up, and its horns laid backward, it runs with great speed. Its habits are solitary while feeding, and its acute sense of hearing makes it very difficult for the hunter to approach. It is usual to look for the foot-prints of the moose in the snow, and to follow its course, but with extreme caution, making as little noise as possible till near enough to get a shot. When the snow is deep, the hunters are accustomed to wear the long and broad snow shoes of the country, in which they can walk upon the surface without sinking.

You may joke when you please, if you are careful to please when you joke, Earth hath her beauties, and Eden's prototypes, oasis-like, stud surrounding landscapes, but few places exist more worthy of note than BOHEMIA MANOR. At this season of the year when young Spring laughs most bewitchingly at the retreating footsteps of hoary Winter, and voluptuous Summer with joyous train prematurely heats by radiant beams the robe of her lovelier sister, the place is surpassingly beautiful. Grand old trees, waymarks of extensive forests, lift their budding boughs to heaven at almost every step, dotting the lands of different owners, while neat farmhouses, embowered by blossoming shrubbery and dark evergreens, diversify the scene.

BOHEMIA MANOR.

BOHEMIA MANOR is a vast extended plain of fertile territory, tenanted by thrifty farmers, where honest prize-worthy rivalry exists to outstrip by thorough workmanship and strict attention to agricultural pursuits, successful neighbors. No land is more susceptible of improvement or better repays the husbandman for his toil. Although fine farms and situations abound on each side of the road leading from the King's Highway towards the bay, Town Point, the terminus of the Manor true, must in regard to scenery and surroundings wear the laurel.

That which lieth before me is an exhilarating picture, lovely and picturesque. Terminating in a promontory the Manor is lavied on the northern side by the Elk, while the glistening waters of the rippling Bohemia skirt the southern. Stretching out illimitably, dotted hither and yon by the white wings of commerce, Town Point can behold the blue waves of Chesapeake Bay jagged by numerous headlands, indented with inlets, breaking the monotony of the wide waste of waters. The music of trilling birds and the gleeful laugh of children float on the air, accompanied by strains of a boat-horn, mellowed and softened by intervening space to æolian sweetness. Afar off where the heavens bow to kiss the earth, strained vision discerns the curling smoke of a solitary steamer, while on the steep of the foreign shore apparent residences of charming aspect reward the gazer from Graham's Hill. Taste and neatness denote that elegance and refinement preside in the domicils of those who outside are so elaborate with their domains, while health and good feeling float on the very zephyrs of Town Point.

That hospitality which Maryland as a Southern State grasps as an heir-loom, rules dominant here; though the custom of Dutch Pennsylvania is not adopted of keeping a chair in the doorway, one always sees the host on the alert to welcome those who call. Those from a distance appreciate the romance, even now, that first seduced the Lord of the Manor from his English estates; for stately castellated edifices stud the different elevated points—rural retreats of monied princes from distant cities.

RANDOM.

RATHER SPICY.—A lady being invited to send in a toast to be read at the anniversary celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers, furnished the following. It is spicy enough to flavor half a dozen anniversary dinners: "The Pilgrim Mothers, foursooth! What had they to endure in comparison to the Pilgrim Mothers? It is true they had hunger, and cold, and sickness, and danger—foes without and within—but the unfortunate Pilgrim Mothers! they had not only these to endure, but they had the Pilgrim Fathers, also! and yet their names are never mentioned. Whoever heard of the Pilgrim Mothers? Whoever gave a dinner in honor of them? Whoever writes songs, drinks toasts and makes speeches in recollection of them? This self-sufficiency of the men is beyond endurance. One would actually suppose that New England had been colonized by men, and posterity provided for by special providence."

QUARRELING.—If any thing in the world will make a respectable sensible man feel badly, it is a quarrel. No man worthy of the name ever fails to think less of himself than before. It degrades him in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we get on, the better. In nine cases out of ten, the better course is, if a man cheats you, cease to deal with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; and if he slanders you, take care that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

Remember, that too much familiarity among friends is apt to end in estrangement and enmity. A becoming respect and modest deferential reserve, should mark our intercourse with all. When people become too intimate, look out for a rupture. It seldom fails. Therefore, if you value a friend, remember ever to accord to him a certain degree of deferential reserve, in your closest intercourse.

The boys in Salisbury, Md. are forming themselves into an Anti-Tobacco Society, and are signing the following pledge:—"Believing the use of Tobacco to be hurtful to the body, mind and morals, I hereby solemnly pledge myself never to smoke, chew or snuff it, nor partake of it in any form; and I will use my best endeavors to induce others to abstain from it also."

Public Affairs.

The Credit system.

From the U. S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter.

PERSONAL CREDITS.—There is an obvious distinction between credits for articles for personal and family consumption, and credits for articles upon which the debtor trades. In the former case, the article purchased, as soon as it is put to use, is either consumed, or so altered in value, that for all purposes of trade it may be considered as property annihilated. The credit in such cases has no basis, because the property upon which it should rest is no longer in existence. But articles purchased on time, to be resold, are either in existence, or their equivalent is. Credits for such articles are based on existing property. But credits for articles for personal consumption are based on nothing.

No man or woman, therefore, has a moral right, either to cut, drink or wear an article for which they have not paid the money, or which they have not earned, by rendering an equivalent of labor. For what right has any person to enjoy that which he has neither earned or paid for? A purpose to pay for food or clothing, or an expectation, which may be disappointed by a hundred accidents, does not constitute such a right. Nothing can give a moral right to enjoy the property of another, but the actual completion of the exchange, by rendering for the commodity either labor or money.

Sound business principles, as well as the interests of the consumer, require, that when goods pass out of the hand of the retailer, they should only be sold for cash. For the chief cause of the failure of business men is the failure of individuals who have purchased for personal consumption to pay their debts. The retailer buys on time, and sells on credit. When his paper matures, he finds in his possession a number of accounts against various parties, all of which may be regarded as good, but of which he is only able to realize a part. He is compelled to ask for an extension; his credit suffers, so that he is not able to buy on as favorable terms as heretofore.

The failure of retail dealers occasions trouble and perplexity to the wholesale dealer and importer. He does not only fail to realize the gain of exchange, which was based on the supposition of a settlement at the time agreed, but he finds himself in possession neither of his goods nor their value; and besieged by petitions for extensions, or offers to go into liquidation;—petitions and offers which, however he may meet them, he is obliged to re-echo with chagrin and humiliation, to those who trusted him. The failure of the purchaser for personal consumption, is felt like an electric shock by every party, through whose hands the property has passed; the paralyzing effect of which increases as the sources of distribution are reached in the wholesale dealer and importer.

Thus as credit produces credit, so insolvency produces insolvency. And the source of the mercantile embarrassment and financial ruin, which appear to come so suddenly and uncaused, is always the failure of consumers to pay their debts promptly.

The interests of the consumer, likewise require that he should never take credit for articles which are purchased for his own personal or family consumption. The consumer, who buys on credit, pays not only for the goods he purchases, but he pays for the credit also; something which can be put to no use, but which has to be paid for as though it had. Its cost to him over and above the price charged to the man who pays cash, is from ten to twenty-five, or even fifty per cent, varying with the necessities of the debtor. And after he has opened an account, even if the article is not exactly what is required, yet there are influences at work, which compel him to take it. He fears that credit, when he again desires it, may be refused; or that the creditor may become inconveniently urgent for a settlement of his account. As the time passes when his accounts should have been settled, he finds himself almost unconsciously, at first, avoiding passing by the stores where he is in debt. He is gradually losing his manliness. Of two ways to business, or an appointment, he chooses that, in which he is least likely to meet his creditors. All this he feels the more, the more conscientious he is. If he never intends or expects to pay, he may feel no thralldom from debt. But an honest man in debt, with his income absorbed by current expenses, and his home or farm, if he owns one, mortgaged to his creditor, is under a shadow, which the brightest day cannot dissipate.

Sometimes a man has reached this position by yielding to the temptations to extravagance offered by the facility of obtaining credit. Articles are purchased by himself or family, both of a kind, and in amounts, which would not be purchased if they were paid for at the time. It is so easy for people to believe what they wish. They are confident that they shall be able to meet the obligations they incur, and therefore they gratify their present desires. Especially is this temptation to extravagance irresistible, where the debtor has nothing to lose; or where there is no stain, as is the case in this country, attaching to insolvency.

Sometimes, this state is reached by an honest man. For instance: A member of the family of a working man dies. His income during the week will pay his current bills. But now an exception in the current expenses of the family occurs.

Besides a bill for medical attendance, his family, and probably himself, feel that affection for the dead, and a due respect for propriety, require that they should wear mourning. The articles deemed necessary can only be acquired in one way;—by running in debt for them. The debt is contracted. Each succeeding week brings with it its own outlay, which absorbs all the earnings. The debt remains unpaid; and is a constant source of discouragement. Both he and his family feel that they have entered a state of oppressive thralldom, from which there is apparently no escape. The curse and burden of debt crimson the cheek and bows the head as often as they appear outside of their own home.

This situation is that in which some persons spend their lives. Their income is spent before it is earned. They live on credit. Their food and clothing are never paid for. They are always behind hand. They have acquired a habit of being in debt. Through the temptation of the unscrupulous trader, offering them goods on credit at enormous profits, they have entered a state of perpetual slavery, when they might be freemen by simply adhering to the rule to earn their money before they spend it.

A man should let no temptation induce him to mortgage his future industry to creditors, when it is already mortgaged for the support of his family. The farmer who runs in debt, in expectation of paying from the proceeds of the next crop, has enlisted against him all the contingencies which can defeat success. His calculation is based on uninterrupted strength to labor, or a favorable season, or good prices for his produce. Let any or all of these suppositions fail, and he is unable to pay, without a sacrifice. There have been occasions for expense, which were not anticipated, when he ran in debt. The debt grows by the accretions of interest. After a while the retailer has a mortgage on his farm, the interest on which is as much as he can meet. And from a mortgage to a foreclosure is but a short stage with some.

In brief, credits for personal wants are an unmitigated curse to the consumer. Besides robbing him of a large part of his income, without any equivalent, it cultivates in him servility, untruthfulness and dishonesty. It unmans his energies, and crushes him with the apprehension of his property, if he possess any, being swept away through mortgage and foreclosure, and of himself and his family beggared. This is the situation of thousands throughout the length and breadth of this land, who have contracted debts for personal expenses. They are the victims of their own ignorance, or the dupes of the man who, by wheedling, has induced them to contract debts, and thus made them slaves. Contrast with the debtor, the man who never permits himself or his family to eat, drink or wear, what they have not paid for. He need not skulk around corners, or avert his eyes to avoid the gaze of a creditor. He can walk with his head erect, and feel that no man has the power to deprive him of his home or assume to him the language and tone of a master. In short, he only can enjoy whatever may be his circumstances, the happiness which springs from conscious independence.

Philadelphia Conference Appointments.

The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference adjourned 20th March, after a session of ten days. A report was adopted in favor of a division of the Conference, so as to make the State of Delaware and the counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, a new Conference. The report is subject to the action of the General Conference, which meets this year. The next Conference will meet in Wilmington. Among the appointments are the following:—

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—Jas. Cunningham, P. E.; Asbury, J. D. Curtis; St. Paul's, Aaron Rittenhouse; Union, Wm. E. England; Scott, Andrew Cather; Grace, Alfred Cookman, T. F. Plummer, Sup.; Grace mission, to be supplied; Brandywine and Lebanon, Joshua Humphries; Mount Salem, J. D. Riggs; St. John, W. W. McMichael; Newport, H. H. Bodine; New Castle, Leon. Dolson; Delaware City, John Allen; Port Penn, W. T. Tall; St. George's and Summit, W. B. Walton; Sutton, J. A. Watson; Newark, John Frances and H. M. Gilbert; Christians, O. W. Landreth, one to be supplied; Elkton, L. C. Matlack; Bethel, J. W. Pierson.

EASTON DISTRICT.—T. J. Thompson, P. E.; Smyrna, S. L. Gracy; Smyrna Circuit, W. B. Gregg, J. W. Wright; Middletown, H. Colclazer; Odessa, G. A. Phoebe; Leipsic and Raymonds, E. B. Newnam; Dover, J. H. Lightbourne; Camden, J. O. Sypherd; Willow Grove, A. D. Davis; Frederica and Barrett's Chapel, A. W. Milby; Felton, T. J. Quigley, W. M. Warner, sup.; Milford, B. F. Price; Harrington, J. S. Willis, J. M. Williams; Sudlersville, Edward Page Alfred, I. G. Fosnotch; Church Hill, S. T. Gardner; Kent, J. B. Quigg; Enoch Stubbs; Still Pond, H. S. Thompson; Millington, J. Hough, C. W. Pretzman; Cecilton and St. Paul's, J. E. Bryan; Warwick, to be supplied.

The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, closed its labors after a session of eight days, last week. The following are among the appointments:—Cecil, James M. Elderdicke, John Watts; Chesapeake, J. E. Maloy; Kent, J. T. Murray, A. W. Mather; Kennedyville, H. E. Miskimon. Missions—Delaware, A. S. Eversole, one to be supplied; Newark, Frederick Swentzel.

DELAWARE AND MARYLAND MAIL CONTRACTS.—The route registers of the spring lettings were on Saturday thrown open at the Postoffice Department for the information of bidders or others interested in proposals for mail service to commence on the first of July next and continue until June 30th, 1872.

Routes in Maryland and Delaware are awarded as follows:—*Maryland Routes.*—Elkton to Chestertown, Bishop & Ferguson, \$1,647; Rising Sun to Kirk's Mills, Henry Riley, \$100; Port Deposit to Rolandville, offer, \$110; Head Sasfras to Millington, offer, \$100; Millington to Long Marsh, offer, \$375; Kennedyville to Rock Hill, Edward Wilkins, \$600; Chestertown to Easton, Divan & Ramsay, \$1,795.

Delaware Routes.—Wilmington to Ayondale, Calvin Scripture, \$308; Wilmington to Centreville, Edward Strong, six times a week, \$300; Newcastle to Red Lion, Calvin Scripture, \$231; Stanton Station to Christians, six times a week, Samuel Butler, \$200; Newark to Glassgow, offer, \$75; Kirkwood to Delaware City, George W. Craig, \$600; Middletown to McDonough, William T. Chance, \$345; Middletown to Cecilton, Isaac Slaughter, \$248; Townsend to Deakynville, Dinan & Ramsay, \$447; Mount Pleasant Station to Summit Bridge, John M. Brown, \$200; Clayton to Chestertown, Jones & Rodrock, \$1,048; Clayton to Templeville, Calvin Scripture, \$693; Camden to Hazlettville, Calvin Scripture, \$297; Felton Station to Frederica, Vincent E. Moore, \$249; Felton Station to Greensboro, W. H. Jones, \$786; Harrington to Denton, Jones & Rodrock, \$740; Farmington to Fredericksburg, Andrew Callahan \$225; Milford, now Ellendale, to Lewes, Dagworthy & Joseph, \$800; Wyoming to Magnolia, Ed. Stout, \$156; Moorton to Leipsic, offer \$200 for six times a week; Milford to Georgetown, not let; Georgetown to Snow Hill, F. J. Harmonson, \$799; Millsborough to Lewes, Thomas Z. Barker, \$118; Dagshore to Tunnelton, Thomas Z. Barker, \$118; Seaford to Concord, Wm. C. Tall, \$175; Laurel to Berlin, Jacob Payn, \$543.

GREAT SNOW STORMS.—The greatest snow storm recorded in Russia occurred on the steppes of Kirghize, in Siberia, in 1627 destroying 285,000 horses, 80,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, and 10,000 camels. The greatest recorded in England is that of 1814, in which, for forty-eight hours, the snow fell so furiously that drifts of sixteen, twenty, and twenty-four feet were recorded in various places. In the south of Scotland, in 1820, there were thirteen drifts of snow, which killed nine-tenths of all the sheep. On Eskdale Moor, out of twenty thousands only forty-five were left alive, and the shepherds everywhere built up huge semi-circular walls of the dead creatures, to afford shelter to the living till the gale should end. An inch an hour is thought to be the average rate of deposit, though four inches are said to have fallen during the severe storm in New York, Jan. 3, 1859, and Professor Thatcher asserts positively that seven and a-half inches fell during the storm on the 19th of January last.

To Measure an Acre.

may be useful to some of our readers:—
"Land 30 1/2 square yards make one square rod; 40 square rods make one acre; 4 square rods one acre; 940 acres 1 square mile; 4,840 square yards, or 190 rods, make 1 acre. In measuring an acre by yards the usual practice is to trace off 70 yards in length and 70 yards in width. This, in a rough way, may be considered near enough for practical purposes; but as 70 yards either way make 4,900 square yards, it exceeds an acre by 60 yards. To determine an accurate acre it may be measured 70 yards in length by 69 1/7 yards in width. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 220 feet in length and 180 feet in width, or by 73 1/3 yards in length by 66 yards in breadth."

EX-KING LUDWIG, OF BAVARIA, LOLE MONTES'S FRIEND.—The news reporters of the Atlantic cable announced by telegram a few weeks ago the death of the King of Bavaria in such form that it was assumed that the reigning monarch, young Otto, was deceased. By mail from Europe we learn that it was the ex-King Ludwig, a much more remarkable man, the "friend" of the late Lola Montes, who departed this life. The English papers contain lengthy obituary notices of the late ex-ruled.

The family of the late John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, it is reported, are reduced to penury. His library was lately sold, with some other personal property, to satisfy debts, at about \$250. Whole shelves of books were knocked down for four to six dollars per shelf. The sale of the house and land was then advertised to take place within a short time, but Gen. Canby's order, reserving to every family a house and twenty acres of land, will for the present, enable the widow and the children to retain their home.

A FERVENT church member recently astonished a prayer meeting by supplicating for the preservation of the lives of the young ladies of the congregation, and that one of them might be eventually reserved for him. On being remonstrated with by one of his brethren, he said such was the honest wish of his heart, and that he did not see the impropriety of praying for it.

If a small boy is a lad, a big boy must be a ladder.

Progress of Impeachment.

While the impeachment of President Johnson is pending, it will of course take precedence of every other topic in the public mind. On Monday last, at 1 o'clock, the Senate resumed the subject. The defense of the President was read by his counsel. The document is voluminous and occupied an hour and a half in the reading. It is a thorough and complete vindication of the President, upon all the points upon which he has been arraigned. Its chief features are, an admission that he appointed Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and without the consent of the Senate, but denies that he thereby committed any offense; that there was a vacancy in the war office, and, although the Senate was in session, he could authorize General Thomas to act; and in reply to the allegations in reference to his speeches, the President asserts that he is not correctly reported, but maintains his right as a citizen to form opinions in reference to the legislation of Congress, and to give expression to them. At the conclusion of the reading the counsel for the President applied for an extension of time of thirty days after replication to make preparation for defense. This motion was resisted by the managers of impeachment, and finally refused by a strict party vote.

On Tuesday, the House managers reported the replication to the President's answer to the articles of impeachment, and "reserving to themselves all advantage of exception to the insufficiency of his answer," reiterated that he is guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors mentioned, &c. The House, after debate, adopted the replication by a vote of 115 yeas to 36 nays—a strict party vote. The managers afterwards presented the paper to the Senate in session as a court, and a copy was ordered to be furnished to the President's counsel.

The question on the previous day's motion of Senator Johnson, of Maryland, to grant ten days' extension of time to prepare for trial then came up, when Mr. Sumner moved to amend so as to require the trial to proceed at once. The Senate then, by a vote of 29 to 23, retired for consultation, and having thus spent the time from 1½ to 3½ o'clock, returned, and the Chief Justice announced that the Senate had adopted an order to commence the trial on Monday, the 30th inst. So the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, will regularly commence on Monday next, at 12½ o'clock.

The New York *World* is hopeful of an acquittal. So is its Washington correspondent. But we have come to a different conclusion, and we shall be very agreeably disappointed if he is. The following speculations upon the subject we clip from the *World* of Tuesday:

The unblushing impudence of General Butler in standing up as one of the managers and advocating the conviction of the President "at railroad speed," was a fitting prelude to the mock trial which opened yesterday. There is a foregone determination that the President shall not have justice, and it is vain to expect for him any indulgence. But we must bear in mind that those who control the proceedings during the trial, will not determine the result. The House impeaches, but it cannot condemn; and the managers appointed to carry out its wishes display, in their role of prosecuting officers, a forward and unrelenting hostility which would be unbecoming in the court. We are not warranted in inferring the result from the relentless temper of the managers. It would have been a great mistake to have inferred the condemnation of Warren Hastings from the headlong virulence displayed by Burke and his associates at the beginning of the trial. It would have been equally a mistake to have inferred the condemnation of Judge Chase from the temper in which John Randolph and his associate managers conducted the prosecution. And so, in the present trial, we thus far see only the heat and venom of the prosecutors, and not the final state of mind in which the conclusion of the trial will leave the judges.

It must also be recollected that the issue does not depend upon the majority of the Senate, but on its minority. All questions which arise in the course of the trial are decided by a mere majority; but on the final question of innocence or guilt, one-third of the Senators are sufficient to acquit. If, therefore, there should prove to be eight fair-minded and conscientious Senators, the President will be safe in spite of the partisan fury which is the moving impulse of the prosecution. With so just a cause, and the necessity of convincing but a little more than one-fifth of the Republican Senators of its justice, we see no reason why the friends of the President should lose confidence—at least not in this early stage of the proceedings, when so much has been said by the impeachers, and so little as yet by the defense. In spite of the infuriate clamor of the Radical mob and the mad howling of the Radical journals, it would be rash to infer that not one Republican Senator in five will be amenable to reason.

The President is not only fortunate in the strength and solidity of his cause, and the fewness of the voices necessary for an acquittal, but he has been eminently wise in his selection of his counsel. We mean this remark to apply less to Messrs. Black and Nelson than to Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis, and Evans. Mr. Black's great

ability and acumen will no doubt be of service; and if the President chooses to plead his unflinching loyalty during the rebellion, perhaps no man in the country could depict it with such persuasive effect as Mr. Nelson, who was in a position to witness the course of Mr. Johnson in the perilous forefront of danger as the first military Governor of the first State recovered from the rebels. But, on the strict merits of the defense, the three lawyers who were prominent in the proceedings yesterday, are peculiarly qualified to reach the few Republican Senators who will determine the final result. None of the three having been members of the Democratic party, they can easily place themselves in the points of view which will secure for Republican minds. Judge Curtis has long been celebrated as the author of an able dissenting opinion in the famous Dred Scott case, an opinion which has always ranked, especially in Republican estimation, among the clearest, ablest, and fairest specimens of judicial reasoning ever delivered from the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Stanbery is almost equally well remembered for his powerful and luminous argument last spring on the injunction cases, in which he expressed views which the Republican party warmly indorsed, and supported them with a luminous force of reasoning seldom equalled, and of late years never surpassed, at the bar of our highest tribunal. Mr. Evans has never acquired so much distinction on any particular occasion, but he stands in the foremost rank of American lawyers, and probably excels both Mr. Curtis and Mr. Stanbery in the amount and variety of his professional experience. He has always been an eminent member of the Republican party, and can address Republican judges without obstructing the impression of his arguments by running counter to the habitual current of their sentiments. A strong defense presented by counsel so well fitted to conduct it without hazard of foundering on party prejudices, ought to secure the eight Republican votes needed for an acquittal. We should be loth to believe that every Republican Senator has made up his mind to convict, without regard to anything which may be offered in the President's defense; and if there are barely eight who hold their minds open to argument, the chances for an acquittal are good, in spite of the tumult and uproar of party passions which, for the present, drown all other sounds.

The attempt to hurry the trial through "at railroad speed" is certainly unfavorable to the President; but, at the same time, it is a symptom of conscious weakness on the part of the prosecutors. They act on the maxim of striking while the iron is hot, fearing that if time is allowed for the passions of the hour to subside, the impeachment will fall flat. In this they judge correctly, for nothing but the exaggerations of impassioned excitement could magnify the attempted removal of Stanton into an impeachable offense. The Senate evidently did not consider it as impeachable when it was committed, for they would not have visited it with an immediate expression of censure if they had had any expectation of being called on to try it as judges.

The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatch reported several weeks ago that impeachment could not pass the Senate because Senators Trumbull, Fessenden, Anthony, Sprague, Tipton, Van Winkle, Willey and Sherman, with others not named, will vote against it because there is really no charge on which to base a conviction; and because of jealousy of Wade, and general fears that the measure will be unpopular with the people.

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Presidential Electors.

The following shows the number of States represented in Congress, the number not represented, and the electoral vote to which each State is entitled. It should be preserved by our readers who take an interest in keeping themselves thoroughly posted:

STATES REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS.		
California.....	5 Nebraska.....	3
Connecticut.....	3 Nevada.....	3
Delaware.....	6 New Hampshire.....	5
Illinois.....	16 New Jersey.....	7
Indiana.....	13 New York.....	33
Iowa.....	3 Ohio.....	21
Kansas.....	3 Oregon.....	3
Kentucky.....	11 Pennsylvania.....	26
Maine.....	7 Rhode Island.....	4
Maryland.....	7 Tennessee.....	10
Massachusetts.....	12 Vermont.....	5
Michigan.....	8 West Virginia.....	5
Minnesota.....	4 Wisconsin.....	8
Missouri.....	11	247
STATES NOT REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS.		
Alabama.....	9 Mississippi.....	7
Arkansas.....	2 North Carolina.....	10
California.....	3 South Carolina.....	8
Georgia.....	6	10
Louisiana.....	6 Virginia.....	10

STATES NOT REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS.	
Alabama.....	9 Mississippi.....7
Arkansas.....	4 North Carolina.....10
Florida.....	3 South Carolina.....8
Georgia.....	3 Texas.....4
Louisiana.....	6 Virginia.....10

Whole number.....317
Necessary to elect.....159

If Colorado should be admitted into the Union previous to the election, the aggregate number of electors will be increased to 320. It will then require 161 to elect.

A BACKWARD SPRING.—Before the last heavy snow storm, which set in on the 20th, many of our farmers had made their preparations for Spring plowing, and some had commenced, but the snow suddenly suspended their labors. Here is the last of March, and from present appearances the ground will not be dry enough to throw into furrows for a week. Farm-work will be very much behind hand, and the husbandman will have to toil hard to catch up with the advancing season.

The *Journal of the Farm*, published in Philadelphia, contrasts the present season with that of last year. It says:

The present prospects of the coming spring are worthy of a brief consideration. It is not interesting to compare the season with that of last year, and note the difference. In February, 1867, we had some wining days, with snow and ground frozen from frost. Those on the alert for early operations had commenced to remove and transplant trees, and were suddenly arrested in their untimely haste. The truck gardener had a good opportunity to prepare his hot beds for early salad, and cauliflower, and severely as the first week in March the first crop of peas was sown.

How different is the present season! Our February just passed, has been unusually severe. This section. No open water. Not a sight to be had of naked mother earth! And now March comes with unrelenting severity, and ties up the hands of those who had prepared for spring operations.

And, it might have added, it is going with unrelenting severity. But, it is no use to complain of the weather; it will have its own way, in spite of all our ill-natured animadversions. Let us make the best we can of it, and console ourselves with the reflection that it might have been worse.

Spring Fashions.

Wednesday, the 25th, was "opening-day" in New York, for modistes and milliners, who on that day bring out the Spring Fashions. Crinoline is discarded; but, in lieu of it, something like the old "bustle," or a modification of it, called more delicately, a "gathered puff," or, better still, a "panier," is worn. Bonnets are smaller! while their price is enhanced. "Mask" veils, the latest Parisian novelty, are also in vogue. But, we haven't space to enlarge, on this topic, to-day. We will treat our lady readers to a full description of the Spring Styles, in our next issue.

In France the question of literary credit is regulated by law. Not only must a paper state from which of its contemporaries it quotes, but must give the original signature of the author of the paragraph taken. It is quite different in this country, greatly to the advantage of the reputation of some country editors.

We clip the foregoing from a city contemporary, whose columns are remarkable for nothing so much as a paucity of ideas, and the intellectual poverty of its editorials. "Country editors," forsooth! Why the stock in trade of some seven-by-nine city dailies wewot of, is little more than their gleanings from their country exchanges, and their stolen telegrams.

MAP OF DELAWARE.—We have received from Messrs. Boughman, Thomas & Co. Book Sellers and Stationers, No. 421, Market street Wilmington, Del. a copy of their very neat and conveniently arranged Pocket Map of Delaware. The Map is handsomely colored, and is the only complete map of the State published in pocket form. Everybody should have one, price only 75 cents.

The Connecticut Democratic have secured the services of James R. Doolittle, Montgomery Blair, Henry Clay Dean, D. W. Voorhees, C. Chauncey Burr, and other distinguished speakers, in the present campaign. Messrs. Creswell and J. L. Thomas, of Maryland, are going up to aid the other side. There will be a most spirited contest as to who shall have the nutmeg State.

A State Convention of the Union party is to be held at Dover, on Thursday, the 23d of April, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention, which is to meet in Chicago on the 20th of May.

They must have very bad roads in Cecil. The *Whig* says there are "many quicksands whose treacherous sinks swallow up horses and vehicles that chance to get into them."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Houses are in great demand here. Two or three families have been compelled to go to boarding, for the want of dwellings. Several business men are without places in which to conduct their business. The photograph wagon formerly occupied by Mr. J. M. Horning, has been brought into requisition and removed to the east end of the town, and is now used as a shoe shop.

Houses and business stands are in great request here, and property is paying 12, 15 and 20 per cent. on the original investment. It is strange that our capitalists do not invest more extensively in houses. Fifty additional buildings could be rented here in a very brief time. Only last week a gentleman wrote to us from Havre-de-Grace, inquiring whether he could procure a business-stand and a dwelling, and three weeks previously we got a letter from a gentleman in Chester-town, making a similar inquiry. True, our carpenters and builders are all busy, but they could enlarge their operations and increase the number of their workmen, if capital was more extensively employed in building.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of a meeting held at Sassafras, Kent county, Md. on Tuesday last, for the purpose of concerting measures to build the Kent Rail Road from Sassafras, via Sassafras and Warwick, to Middletown. Forty thousand dollars had previously been subscribed for that purpose, and a committee was appointed to raise \$16,000 more, making a total subscription of \$56,000, with which sum, one of the contractors assured the meeting the road would be built, the contractors themselves, Messrs. Sears, Harrison and Stratton, agreeing to supply the remainder, about \$24,000. Major Sears further proposed to build the entire road, without a dollar of subscription money, or any guarantee of three or six per cent. provided the Directors of the Kent County Rail Road will execute to him a lease for ninety-nine years. A committee was appointed to lay the first proposition before the board of Directors, at their meeting in Chestertown, on Thursday last.

The snow storm of Friday and Saturday last, was the greatest of the season, and extended over a large portion of the country. It commenced in Baltimore on Friday morning, and in Boston not before 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the snow drifts blocking up the Rail Roads and impeding travel in every direction. It commenced snowing here about 4 o'clock, P. M. on Friday, and continued until 9 or 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the snow falling to the depth of eighteen inches on a level. In many places it banked up to the tops of the fences and hedge-rows, rendering travel impracticable for two or three days. It commenced melting rapidly, however, on Monday. On Wednesday last we had a fresh instalment, which fell to the depth of three inches. But it has melted, leaving the roads and the fields thoroughly saturated with water.

Brick making would be a highly remunerative business to engage in here in Middletown. The demand for brick for building purposes, would be very brisk, if they were manufactured here. New streets have been laid out, and more pavement will have to be laid shortly. The Town Hall will require two or three hundred thousand. Who will be the first to engage in this business, and thereby insure to himself a fortune. Good clay, we are told, can be had within a convenient distance of town, and the amount of capital required is not so great as to put the enterprise beyond the reach of men of moderate means. Let us have a brick yard, by all means. It will pay—and pay well.

On Tuesday last the property belonging to the heirs of the late Garrett Cox, of this town, consisting of a farm, and several houses in Middletown, was sold at public sale at the National Hotel. The farm at Armstrong's Corner, containing 117 acres, was sold to Martin E. Walker, Esq. of this town, for \$118 per acre, \$13,800. The dwelling house occupied by Mr. A. G. Cox and family, and the house adjoining, were sold to J. M. Cox, Esq. the first named for \$2,500, the second for \$1,600. The Carriage Factory was bought by J. M. Cox & Bro. for \$3,600; total amount of sales \$21,500.

Thomas Eliason, a little boy about seven years of age, fell out of a wagon at the Rail Road Depot, on Monday last, and the wheels passed over his abdomen, bruising him considerably, inflicting internal injury. Dr. Barr was called to his relief.

Moving-day, the 25th, was ushered in by rain, hail and snow. The roads were in a perfect lollolly state, and travelling extremely disagreeable. We could but sympathize with those who had to change their residences in such inclement weather.

The Delaware and Maryland Fruit Growers' Association, which has held its meetings at Odessa, now numbers, we are told, upwards of sixty members.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Inquirer," in reply to "Building Loan," is unavoidably deferred until our next. The subject is one possessing considerable interest for our readers generally, and no doubt will be properly elucidated in the progress of the discussion.

The lubrications of "A TORMENTED MAN," shall have place next week.

Mr. Thomas Lane, keeper of a Livery Stable, in this town, had four of his carriages crushed to pieces by the falling of a shed under the heavy pressure of the snow on Friday night of last week. Another of his carriages had been broken the day before, and sent to the factory of J. M. Cox & Bro. for repairs, thus escaping the fate of those beneath the shed.

St. Ann's is yet without a Rector, tho' the Vestry are exerting themselves to supply the vacancy. Rev. W. D. Mitchell, of Elkton, has occasionally officiated during the winter, with much acceptability. He will occupy the desk to-morrow, it is understood, for the last time.

If you want a good likeness, call on J. M. Horning, one door west of Roberts' Tin and Stove House. Mr. Horning's photographs are unsurpassed by any that we have seen from the best artists of the cities.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Nehemiah Davis has found the roll of notes containing one thousand dollars, which he lost last week. The money was found in his stable, where it had dropped from his vest pocket.

The Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association will meet at the State House in Dover on the 7th of April, at 2 P. M. A large attendance is desired, and all Fruit Growers on the Peninsula are invited to become members.

The Wilmington Commercial says the indications are that there will be a good Peach crop in this State, this year.

The Maryland Legislature will close its session on Monday next.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE McARDLE CASE.—The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, "Agate," who is a republican, says that "it appears probable that, whatever may become of the bill taking away the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings, (which the President has just vetoed,) the McARDLE case will be decided."

The court is expected to insist that a case already under consideration must move on to a judgment, and that an attempt to apply the bill to such a case would be a clear instance of *ex post facto* legislation. The same correspondent says that it seems probable that one half the judges, if not (by the aid of Mr. Justice Davis) an actual majority, will pronounce the reconstruction laws unconstitutional. Precisely what will be the result of such a declaration none can predict; that they will be far reaching, none can doubt.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed, and the Governor has approved, an act popularly known as the "Free Railroad law," which permits any number of citizens of that State, not less than nine in number, to form a company to construct and operate a new railroad, or to maintain and operate any incorporated railroad already constructed. Certain conditions are prescribed, such as the capital stock shall not be less than at the rate of \$10,000 for every mile constructed, and the companies shall be subjected to all the restrictions and liabilities of the acts that now regulate railway incorporations. The design of the law is to do away with special charters.

Mr. Schwabe, a German astronomer, has discovered greenish belts which appear and disappear periodically, in the moon. These belts he thinks, indicate vegetables. If this be established, it will afford presumptive evidence of the moon's habitability. Or that it is made of green Cheese.

A gang of highway robbers nest the neighborhood of Annanestown, Somerset county. They are led by one Henry Johnson, who has served out a term in the penitentiary.

The New Jersey House of Delegates has passed over the veto of the Governor the bill withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the ratification of the 14th article of the Constitution.

A package containing fifty thousand dollars was stolen from the counter of the Canal Bank at New Orleans yesterday. No clue to the thief has been obtained.

Canada is again meditating an attack upon the American fishermen who venture in Canadian waters.

The mother of P. T. Barnum, aged 84 years, died at Bethel, Ct. on Saturday last.

Western papers profess to believe that the bloodiest Indian war on record will commence about the middle of April.

Returns from Arkansas come in slowly, both parties claiming a victory; the official returns alone can decide the result.

The President has vetoed the bill denying the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus cases.

The trial of Jefferson Davis has been further postponed to the 4th of May.

Items of News.

Advices from Hayti represent that President Salnave and his army have been surprised and defeated some thirty miles from Cape Haytien. The Haytien forces were pursued by the armed peasantry in overwhelming numbers, and sustained great loss. Descriptions are active, especially among what are termed wealthy families. A Senor Carvalho had to pay two hundred thousand dollars to avoid being imprisoned into the service. He was subsequently, it is supposed either killed or kidnapped, and the Government officials are looking after his property. The feud appears to be between the mulattoes and the blacks, the latter now being again in the ascendant. To add to the complications the French admiral has demanded payment of the Haytien arrears to France, and in the want of an unsatisfactory reply, is under instructions to seize the Custom House, and collect the payment himself.

A bold robbery took place at Scituate, Rhode Island, on Thursday night. Four men went to the house of the cashier of the Scituate National Bank, entered the bed chamber, and after binding the cashier and his wife, took the keys of the bank and went away. Finding they could not open the vault they returned and forced the cashier to go back with them to the bank and open the vault, which they robbed of twenty-five thousand dollars and valuable papers, and returning to Providence took the train for Boston.

Capt. E. L. F. Harcastle received Carolina county last week and received subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to \$2,400 towards raising the sum necessary to complete the Railroad to Hillsborough. The subscribers to this amount were Wm. B. Massey, Wm. A. Ford, James H. Holmes, and Robert J. Jump. This leaves \$7,600 yet to be subscribed to insure the completion of this road to Hillsborough, when the Talbot people will speedily complete it to Eason.

The guard of soldiers at the public soup-house in Richmond have had to use their sabres in keeping order among the crowd of negroes who would not obey regulations. The negroes were demonstrative, but the guard charged them with drawn swords, and used the flat side promiscuously in dispersing the hungry malcontents. About 1,400 family rations per week are issued from the soup-house.

The Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday contains a letter from John Hawhurst, of Alexandria, charging Judge Underwood with an attempt to bribe and control the radical vote of Virginia for Judge Chase for President. The matter, we are informed by telegraph, was prominently before the convention on Wednesday, based probably upon Hawhurst's letter.

Major-General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, is about to leave the Arlington farm (General Lee's) surveyed, dividing it into five and ten acre lots, which will be let out to freedmen to cultivate. There are about four hundred acres of land in this farm well suited for agricultural purposes.

The Centerville Observer says, a little child of Samuel Seoney, of that town, was so badly scalded on the 8th inst., as to cause its death. The mother had set a pan of boiling water on a table, and left the room. When she returned, her child, but a year old, had upset the pan upon itself, and was terribly scalded.

Louis Napoleon seems to have forgotten the lesson which Mexico taught him, and to be desirous to embark in another American intervention. This time it is Hayti which has excited ambition, on the pretext that she has not paid her debt to France.

A Baltimore merchant, whose son lost \$1,370 at a faro bank in Cincinnati, has recovered a verdict in the common Pleas Court for the full amount, with interest, against the proprietors of the gambling house.

The Eastern Shoreman, published at Salisbury, states that the Poconoke and Wicomico Rail Road, passing through portions of Wicomico and Worcester counties, will be completed and ready for freight and travel about the first of May.

Bogus lawyers of New York are, it is said, taking advantage of the general indignation against gift enterprise swindlers to scatter circulars offering to collect claims against these lottery men. Those who respond are twice gulled.

The banking house of N. Long & Co. Russellville, Ky., has been robbed of \$1,000, and an unknown amount of private deposits. Mr. Long and Mr. Owens, of the establishment, were shot.

The steamer Alexandria, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of assorted merchandise for Richmond, was burned at City Point, on the James River, on Wednesday, the vessel and cargo a total loss.

One of the *on dits* afloat in Washington is that the President's counsel will summate both parties, to testify upon the legality of the tenure-of-office law.

Darko county, Ohio, has recently been visited by a tornado which did considerable damage in the way of blowing down barns, unroofing houses, killing cattle, &c. &c. No loss of human life is reported.

Mr. Bridgman's trout ponds at Bellows Falls, Vermont, are a complete success. The eggs or spawns are now rapidly hatching and Mr. Bridgman can show his thousands of trout.

At a recent county election at Memphis, the negroes assaulted a Catholic priest who was passing the polls and hunted him about the streets.

Eleven hundred bunches of fine rock fish were caught at Rock Hall, Kent county, Md. on the 18th inst. by L. W. Ashley. The Assembly of California has rejected the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of 46 to 24.

The Hon. John Bell is still alive, though in a very weak state of health. He is now over 76 years of age.

Mr. George Peabody has been spending the winter in Rome, and has enjoyed unusually good health.

A fire occurred at Port Deposit, Md., on Friday night, which destroyed five buildings.

In Colorado female servants command a salary of ten to fifteen dollars a week.

A female physician in New York city returns an income of \$50,000.

The fruit prospects are good throughout the State of New Jersey.

Delaware Affairs.

LOST CHILD FOUND IMBEDDED IN ICE.—A small child, son of Robert Harrop, at Davis' paper mill, on the Brandywine, near Chadd's Ford, was missed on Saturday, the 12th of December last. It was a very cold morning, and since that time the child has not been heard of, until Tuesday morning, the 10th instant, when it was found in the Brandywine creek, imbedded in a cake of ice, near Rockland, about three miles lower down the stream. On the 12th of December the mother came to Wilmington, in company with Mr. Davis, and the child wanted to come along; this was not allowed, but it was directed to go to Mr. Davis' house, about a hundred yards distant, where it was in the habit of staying in the absence of its mother. The child and his dog were noticed together about that time, and it is supposed he attempted to follow his mother and went down to the creek. There was ice on the edge of the creek. An hour or two after, the dog went to the house of Mr. Davis, but being unaccompanied by the boy, one of the family immediately went to the mill and elsewhere in search of him. But no traces were found. Nearly the whole neighborhood turned out, and ransacked the fields and woods and examined the creek. The mill race was drained off. The day was very inclement and it snowed hard. The pursuit was continued for several days. Bills were posted, and a reward offered. The entire community sympathized with the afflicted parents. A Gipsy party had been in the neighborhood. Some time after, news came from Ohio that the child was with the Gipsy party. Similar information was conveyed to one of the parents by a fortune teller who was consulted. It was only last week that money was subscribed, and the father went to the Gipsy camp in the western part of Pennsylvania, in pursuit. When he got there, it was of course found to be a mistake.

The body of the child was found by some boys who were hunting for muskrats. They observed it lying on the top of a cake of ice, which had floated to the shore. They secured the ice to the shore, and then went and gave notice at Du Pont's powder mill below. The neighbors assembled, but the body was not recognized. Some one thought of the lost boy at Davis' paper mill and word was dispatched to his parents, and at the first sight of the child the mother fainted. Its appearance was quite life-like—every lineament and feature perfect—its clothes all the same as on the day it disappeared—striped stockings, shoes and little gums over them.—*Del. Gazette.*

The Delaware Gazette, of Tuesday last says:—Walter F. Southgate, a well-known and highly respectable merchant of Christiana, in attempting to go from this city to New Castle on Friday afternoon, upon his wagon near the gate of Theodore Rogers, Esq. where he remained all night, and was found next morning by Mr. Thomas White under his wagon, covered up in snow, in a state of insensibility. Mr. White wrapped him up in a buffalo robe he found in his carriage, and went to the house of Mrs. Moore and informed her of the facts, who immediately sent some men and had him conveyed to her residence, and a physician sent for, but the effects of the protracted exposure to the cold and pelting storm could not be counteracted, and death terminated his sufferings on Sunday afternoon.

William Hartess, residing on the farm of Mr. Wood, New Castle Hundred, while coming to market on Saturday morning, was caught in the storm near the gate of the late James Rogers, this side of New Castle, and was unable to proceed any further. When found he was sitting in his wagon, unable to speak, and was taken to the house of Mrs. Russell, where by kind and skilful treatment he was soon restored to his usual health.

JUNCTION AND BREAKWATER R. R.—The Delawarean says it is understood that an arrangement has been made with certain New York capitalists which will result in the speedy completion of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad to Lewes. The expectation is indulged that these New Yorkers will control the road and establish a direct connection therewith to New York; and, to secure the whole valuable trade of the lower part of the peninsula, will build a branch road from Georgetown to Seaford, and an airline road from Lewistown, via Millsboro, Berlin, and Snow Hill, Md., to Cape Charles. It is to be hoped that such pleasant speculations will be realized to some extent. Lewistown, in that event, would soon become a city of much importance, and the strip of coast between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles resolve itself into a thickly-settled and highly productive region, capable of supplying vast quantities of fruits, vegetables, fish, oysters and game.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.—A gentleman from the lower part of this county was cleaned out of three thousand dollars, we are informed, who ventured to play with some of our expert Wilmington card players. He was warned by some friends of the risks he was undergoing, but told them he considered himself equal to any one in handling the cards. He is now a wiser if not a better man.—*Del. Republican.*

Ephraim Sterling, who carries on wheel-righting at Red Lion, in New Castle county, Del. on Friday morning last, gave a boy named John Hutz sixty-two dollars, whom he sent with a horse and wagon and buffalo robe, to Newark, to procure some castings of the Messrs. Blandy. Since that time nothing has been heard from him.—*Del. Republican.*

A negro man named Perry Jones, was found dead in a run near Shaw's Factory, at New Castle, on Thursday morning. Eight or ten chickens were lying near him with their heads wrung off. It is supposed he had been shot.—*Gazette.*

The Delaware Gazette says:—The steam Revenue Cutter, Miami, Lieut. F. Barr, came into port on Tuesday morning for a supply of coal.

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
BY HENRY VANDERFORD.
Office corner Main and Scott streets, over
D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.
Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, for the first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year, with the privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column \$10. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until for, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business. All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

For the Middletown Transcript. Rail Road Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of Middletown terminus, via Warwick and Sassafras, of the Kent Co. Rail Road, was held at Sassafras, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1868, at 2 1/2 P. M. R. S. Griffith in the Chair, and J. Thomas Budd, appointed Secretary pro tem.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called to ascertain what amount of stock could be subscribed, and whether a sufficient amount could be obtained to secure the route desired.

J. B. Fenimore, Esq. addressed the meeting, briefly giving a history of the action of the Board of Directors of the Kent Co. Rail Road, with regard to the route, and his views upon the eligibility of the route, and the advantage to be derived to the Rail Road by locating it from Massesville, via Sassafras and Warwick, to Middletown Del. and was followed by Maj. Sears, of Newark, N. J., who desired the Chairman to ascertain what amount of stock had already been taken conditionally by the friends of the route, and being informed that \$40,000 was the amount conditionally subscribed, he assured the meeting that if \$60,000 could be raised for the route, that he and his partners would take \$20,000 additional and build the road.

J. B. Fenimore Esq. again addressed the meeting, declaring that one-fifth of the one hundred thousand dollars levied upon the citizens of Kent county, in justice belonged to this district and should be so appropriated, and he hoped that some steps would be taken to secure that amount for the benefit of the route.

After some general conversation Major Sears assured the meeting that if the friends of this route of the road would add but \$10,000 more to the amount already subscribed, that the road would be built from Massesville via Sassafras and Warwick to Middletown, or he would further propose, if the Directors of the Kent Co. Rail Road would allow a proposition, that he would guarantee to build the road entire, as good as either the Kent or Queen Anne's Roads, to keep it in good repair, to charge same rates over it as the above roads charge, provided they would execute to him a lease for ninety-nine years. This he would do without a dollar subscription or any guarantee of 3 or 6 per cent.

After some discussion it was on motion Resolved, That the meeting request Messrs. Sears, Harrison and Stratton to lay their proposition before the Board of Directors of the Kent Co. Rail Road, to build the road from Massesville to Middletown, via Sassafras and Warwick, and that the meeting request the Board to accept the proposition upon the basis of the agreement above named.

A copy of the above resolution was by order presented to Messrs. Sears, Harrison and Stratton, duly signed and attested.

On motion, Mr. R. S. Griffith was appointed a committee to wait on the Board of Directors of the Kent Co. Rail Road, at their next meeting, to represent the views of the Stockholders and friends of the Middletown route.

On motion, That committee be appointed to vigilantly canvass the districts favorable to the contemplated route and to get all the subscriptions to the stock possible, when the Chair was pleased to appoint Messrs. Edward W. Lockwood and George Biddle, for Cecilton, John and Hamilton Morton, for Warwick, J. B. Fenimore and R. T. Lockwood, for Middletown, R. A. Frazier and B. H. C. Massey, for Sassafras, and Mr. John T. Wilson, for Levels.

On motion, B. H. C. Massey was added to the committee to wait on the Directors of the Kent Co. Rail Road, on Thursday next.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet upon call of the Chairman.

R. S. GRIFFITH, Ch'n.
J. THOS. BUDD, Sec. Pro Tem.

THE NEW RAILROADS IN CECIL.—The company are ready to put down the track on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central railroad as soon as the ground is in proper order to receive the rails, on that portion of the road between the Sun and Rowlandville, on which the grading has been finished this winter. The Columbia and Port Deposit road has been put under contract from the latter point to the Octoraro, and a large force is employed in grading. Col. J. J. Heckart and John Keaveny have the contract for this section. The object is to push the work forward as fast as possible, in order to meet the Central road at the mouth of the Octoraro, early in the season. —*Elkton Whig.*

A correspondent of the Cecil Democrat says:—The piers of the bridge at Havre de Grace, were not affected in any manner. The ice rushed against their iron casings with great force, but separated as water does before the prow of a boat. The piers have received a sharp test, and certainly the company now should have no fears of their ability to withstand any force that the Susquehanna can bring to bear on them.

DORCHESTER AND DELAWARE RAILROAD.—About one-third of the grading of this road (running from Seaford to Cambridge) is completed, and in about two weeks the engineers expect that the track laying may commence at Seaford.

The Radicals appear to be not so certain of some of the Southern States, after all. Arkansas is said to have given a majority against the new constitution, at the late election. Others will no doubt follow suit.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.	
Wheat, prime red.....	\$2 05
Corn yellow.....	1 10
" white.....	1 05
Oats.....	70c/75c
Timothy Seed.....	4 00
Clover Seed.....	9 52
Butter.....	45c/50c
Eggs.....	25c/28c
Turkeys.....	18c/20c
Geese.....	16c/18c
Ducks.....	16c/18c
Chickens.....	16c/18c
Lard.....	13c/15c
Hog.....	10c/12c
Beef.....	20c/25c
Hams.....	16c/18c
Sides.....	14c/16c
Shoulders.....	13c/15c
Potatoes.....	1 10c/1 25c bush

WILMINGTON.	
Wheat red.....	\$2 60
Corn.....	1 16
Oats.....	70c/75c
Flour.....	\$12 00c/13 50

PHILADELPHIA. \$2 70c/2 72

Corn, new yellow..... 85c/87

Oats..... 1 10c/1 25c bush

WILMINGTON. \$2 60

Corn..... 1 16

Oats..... 70c/75c

Flour..... \$12 00c/13 50

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Oats..... 70c/75c

Flour..... \$12 00c/13 50

W. M. KENNARD,

OF THE WELL KNOWN

DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

306 Market Street, Wilmington,

offers to the buying public one of the most desirable assortment of

GOODS

ever displayed by this old established house.

Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,

Purchasing from first Hands,

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,

all combined, gives him many advantages not usual with retail stores.

A LARGE STOCK,

PLENTY OF LIGHT,

No Misrepresentation of Goods,

AND LOW PRICES

are SOME of the inducements held forth to buyers.

January 4, 1868—6m

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WILLIAM T. HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE" o "Keystone Skirts," are the best and cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, \$1.00; 30 springs, \$1.20; 40 springs, \$1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, \$1.15; 40 springs, \$1.25. Warranted in every respect.

Our own make of Union Skirts, Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, \$1.20 to \$2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 55 cents to \$2.00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

Our own make of Champion Skirts are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metallic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than any other. Every lady should try them. They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout the state and the adjoining states, at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come, or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at Retail at Manufacture, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturers only, to whom all orders should be addressed. Manufacture and Sales-room, 628 Arch Street, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia. W. M. T. HOPKIN'S. March 14—1m

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, March 9th, 1868. Upon the application of James Ginn, and William C. Cleaver, Administrators of William Ginn, late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrators aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, to the persons claiming to be entitled to the same, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or to appear at the date of the said Letters, to be made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the New Castle County Gazette, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrators on or before March 9th, 1868, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JAMES GINN, WILLIAM C. CLEAVER, Administrators. Address—Head of Sassafras, Kent Co. Md. March 14—2m

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Hurlock & Cochran, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Edwin R. Cochran, alone, authorized to settle the affairs of the Co-partnership, and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. HURLOCK, E. R. COCHRAN.

The undersigned calls upon all persons indebted to the late firm of HURLOCK & COCHRAN, to make payment unto him, and all persons having claims to present the same, EDWIN R. COCHRAN, for HURLOCK & COCHRAN, in liquidation. Middletown March 11th 1868.—1m

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Co. are hereby notified that an instalment of One Dollar per share upon the Capital Stock, will be due and payable to John R. Hall, Treasurer, on Monday, May 4th, 1868.

By order of the Board, J. THOS. BUDD, Sec. March 21.

GEORGE M. PATCHEN.

This thorough bred trotting Horse will stand for Mares the ensuing season. Insure, three mares \$20 each, two mares \$25 each. JAMES T. SHALLCROSS. March 14—3m

PRINCE ALBERT.

This celebrated Canadian Stallion will stand for Mares, the ensuing season. Insurance.—One colt \$20, two colts \$18 each, three colts \$16 each, four colts \$14 each, five or more colts \$12 each. JAMES T. SHALLCROSS. March 14—3m

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh lot of MACKEREL, HERRING, and MESS SHAD, in barrels, half barrels, quarters and kits. For sale at the lowest market rates.

J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS. March 21.

James H. Frazer, M. D.

GLASGOW, DEL.

Offers his professional services to the public. Office at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq. Jan. 4—7.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Andrew E. Crow & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at

207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpacaes & Coburgs,

BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Table and Shirting Linens,

BLEACHED AND

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.

A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND

CASSIMERES,

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,

307 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.

Andrew E. Crow & Co.

January 25—1y

THERE IS NO

MANURE

SO PERMANENT AS

RAW BONES,

FROM WHICH IS MADE

WHANN'S

RAW BONE Super-Phosphate.

Warranted Perfectly Pure and Free from Adulteration.

Established as an excellent Fertilizer by years of constant use, and highly recommended by all who have used it as

A Great Crop Producer,

AND PERMANENT IMPROVER OF THE SOIL.

Every Farmer Should Use It.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

WALTON, WHANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

Wilmington, Del.

E. T. EVANS, AGENT,

Feb 15—1y Middletown, Del.

The Knickerbocker Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, ACCUMULATED CASH ASSETS FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS, \$3,500,000.

POLICIES ISSUED, 1867; 10,3000 INCOME FOR THE YEAR OVER \$2,000,000 PAID TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MEMBERS. AMOUNT OF INSURANCE COVERED BY POLICIES, \$50,000,000

NO RESTRICTION ON RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.—ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS CAN BE PAID ALL IN CASH, OR A PREMIUM NOTE CAN BE GIVEN FOR ONE-HALF, IF DESIRED.

The Company is Mutual in its Plan of Operations.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SAYS:—"A Policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family."

LIFE Insurance, has the approbation of Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, &c. Get your Life Insured without delay. Life is uncertain and full of contingencies.

ALFRED G. COX, AGENT, Jan 18—6m Middletown, Del.

The Excelsior Stump Extractor, MANUFACTURED BY AVIS & THOMPSON, PENNSGROVE, SALER COUNTY, N. J.

This Machine, as the name indicates, is equal, and in many respects surpasses all others now in use.

1st. Superior in portability: it can be moved easily by one or two men from one stump to another.

2d. Superior in simplicity: it can be made by any farmer, and is a blacksmith's work.

3d. Superior in quick action: it can take up new stumps in one day than any other puller now in use.

4th. Lower in price: they are sold so low that any person having stumps can afford one. Price, made in a substantial manner, \$20. Individual rights \$6. All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered at steamboat or railroad free of charge. Mar 7—1m

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

H. Richmond Chamberlaine,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes, Perfumery and Soap. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use. Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Cleaners, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch. Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture. Store—Maine Street, opposite Davis' Hotel. January 18—1y

CHARLES BALLIARD, SUCCESSOR TO CHARLES BOURQUIN, BROAD STREET, MIDDLETOWN, DEL. Watches Carefully Repaired, and Jewelry of all descriptions neatly mended, with care and dispatch. March 14—2m

GRANVILLE WORRELL,

220 AND 222 MARKET STREET.

Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETS and Oil Cloths.

CHINA AND CALCUTTA

MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c. &c.

WE are prepared to fill orders for Churches, Hotels, Private Dwellings and Public Buildings, furnishing them complete, including Sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Curtains, Carpets, Stair Rugs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damasks, &c. Orders will be taken and estimates furnished of the whole cost, with articles furnished or otherwise, as parties commencing housekeeping may prefer.

cannot enumerate even leading departments, owing to the extent of our business, but have a full assortment of various lines in

DRESS FABRICS,

MOURNINGS,

WHITE GOODS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HOSIERY,

FLANNELS, &c. &c. &c.

Our long experience, combined with our intimate and extensive acquaintance with the largest and best Importing and Domestic Houses of this country give us the belief, advantages shared by no other house to the same extent in Delaware, and we wish distinctly to state that we are prepared to sell at prices as low or lower than Philadelphia Merchants.

